

EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL
Report of the Trustees
OF THE
WISCONSIN INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

October, 1867.

LOCATED AT J^NANESVILLE.

JANESVILLE:
Thomson, Roberts & Wilcox, Printers, Gazette Office.
1868.

Officers of the Institution.

TRUSTEES.

R. B. TREAT, M. D.,	-	-	PRESIDENT.
S. W. SMITH,	-	-	TREASURER.
ORRIN GUERNSEY,	-	-	SECRETARY.
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W. H. TRIPP.			

THOMAS A. LITTLE, M. A.,	-	SUPERINTENDENT.
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MISS S. A. WATSON,	}	- - -	TEACHERS.
MISS H. A. DAGGETT,			
MISS C. L. BALDWIN,			

JESSE H. TEMPLE,	-	TEACHER OF MUSIC.
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JOSEPH HORTON,	-	FOREMAN OF SHOP.
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MISS I. H. PHELPS,	-	MATRON.
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Report of Trustees.

To his Excellency, GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD :

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, in presenting their Eighteenth Annual Report, transmit also the reports of the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Board and that of the Superintendent of the Institution. These papers furnish the necessary details of information in regard to the expenditures made for the Institution and also an account of its operations during the year.

The Trustees feel great pleasure in reporting that the prompt repeal of the law of April, 1866, placing restrictions upon the reception of pupils, has in a great measure relieved the Institution from its difficulties. It is rapidly recovering its former position of usefulness and is fairly entitled to be once more regarded as a credit to the state. The number of pupils began to increase immediately after the repeal of the law and is still increasing. The entire number who have received instruction during the year is fifty-four. The largest number ever under instruction in any year is fifty-nine. There were sixty-four pupils connected with the school in 1866 ; but for various reasons, all were not in actual attendance during the school year. The Trustees feel entire confidence that the check to the prosperity of the school will prove but temporary.

The condition of the west wing of the house has for several years been such as to occasion uneasiness. It was built upon a very poor foundation ; and as long ago as 1854 it had settled so much that the Trustees thought the fact worthy of mention

in their report for that year. In 1864 it was propped up for the sake of rendering it temporarily secure; but it has long been apparent that it must ere long be replaced by a more substantial structure. The heavy burdens necessarily imposed upon the state by the circumstances of the times, have from year to year prevented the Trustees from asking an appropriation to rebuild it. They are now obliged to report that, much against their will, and to the great inconvenience of the Institution, they have been compelled to take down the greatest part of the wing, it having been reported to the Board by a committee of builders appointed to examine its condition, that it was in great danger of falling. The steam fixtures contained in it were removed to the third story of the main building which had previously had no permanent provision for heating.

The male members of the school, except half a dozen little boys, have been lodged in the shop building.

The removal of this wing interferes quite seriously with the operation of the Institution; but it could not be helped, and the only regret to be expressed about it is, that the funds for its re-erection had not previously been obtained, so as to make the time during which the school must suffer from this cause, as short as possible. It will be necessary for the legislature to make immediate provision for building a new wing.

In this connection, the trustees must say, that it has long been felt, that whenever this necessity for re-building the west wing should arise, it would be best to erect also a transverse wing beyond it, in order to obtain room for a greater number of pupils. The construction of the present building was begun in 1851, upon a plan capable of subsequent enlargement. This is probably the only practicable plan in the case of young and growing states like our own, although it subjects the Institution for many years to the necessity of occupying a structure but partially adapted to its wants. That which is now occupied has answered well for a small school; and, all things considered, it has done the state great credit for its early liberality to the unfortunate. As the state has grown, the number of

pupils has steadily increased, until the full capacity of this building for accommodating a *school* has been reached. Judging by our past experience, and by the history of the Institutions in older states, there can be little doubt, that with the increase of population, improved facilities for traveling, and extended knowledge of the benefits conferred upon the blind by the Institution, the number to be educated here will continue to increase, and that with still greater rapidity than heretofore, so that by the time ten years have passed away, it will be necessary to provide for the instruction of 100 pupils annually. Before the west wing can be rebuilt, more room than it can afford will be absolutely required. It will certainly be better to build at once all that will be required soon. The operations of building will seriously incommode a school of blind children, and therefore it will be wise to make the time through which they are to continue as short as possible. By building both wings at once, not only will the necessary room be speedily secured, but a much more desirable arrangement of the space can be made; and finally, it is easy to see that there will be a great saving of expense. These considerations have had such weight with the trustees, that they have entered upon the preparation of plans and estimates of cost, designing to lay them before your Excellency in connection with this report. The architect employed to embody their ideas has failed to prepare the papers in season. It will be necessary, therefore, to present them for the examination of the committee of the legislature at their annual visit next winter.

An appropriation of \$1,000 00 was made by the last legislature for the purchase of a pasture for the cows kept at the Institution. An eligible lot, of about ten acres, has been bought, cleared, fenced, &c., at a cost of \$978 51. About thirty-five cords of excellent wood were procured from it.

At the time of making the last annual report the Treasurer of the Institution had in his hands \$3,863 68. An order for

\$22 50 which had been previously issued by the Secretary had not then been presented for payment, consequently the Institution had actually

In the hands of the treasurer, Oct. 18, 1866..... \$3,841 18

The treasurer has since received the following:

From state treasury, one-quarter approp'n of 1866.	4,000 00
.....do.....three-quarters.....do....1867.	12,000 00
.....do.....special approp'n for land....	1,000 00
From J. M. Allcott, board and tuition of child...	75 00
	<hr/> \$20,916 18

The expenditures of the trustees, as shown in detail by the secretary's report are:

For completion of shop building.....	\$1,649 33
For land and preparing it for use.....	978 51
For taking down west wing.....	350 90
For salaries of resident officers.....	2,900 68
For current expenses, including provisions, fuel, wages, repairs, &c.....	13,903 42
	<hr/> 19,781 94

Balance in treasurer's hands..... \$1,134 24

There still remains in the state treasury, to the credit of the Institution, the sum of \$4,000, so that the entire sum available for carrying it on until the 1st of February, 1868, is \$5,134 24.

Considerable expense has unavoidably come upon the Institution in connection with the removal of the west wing. Considerable carpenter work became necessary; steam works had to be changed, and provision had to be made at the shop for the comfortable lodging of some twenty persons. Some of the bills are still unsettled, but the entire expense originating in the removal of the wing will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000. Even with this burden cast upon them, the Trustees are not without some hope of succeeding in their efforts to bring the Institution up to the close of the year for which its appropriation was made, free from debt. If they should, for the first time in several years, fail in this attempt, the unusual circumstances of the case certainly furnish ample excuse.

The necessary expenses of the Institution, from Jan. 31, 1868, to Jan. 31, 1869, are estimated at \$18,000.

The trustees feel from year to year a deeper conviction of the importance of the Institution committed to their hands. It is shedding the light of knowledge upon paths otherwise hopelessly dark, cheering the course of many a life otherwise destined to perpetual wretchedness, and raising to positions of usefulness many who, but for its agency, were doomed to miserable dependence. Rejoicing that they have been permitted to take part in so beneficent a work, they commend the Institution to the continued favor of the people of Wisconsin, and to that of the Supreme Benefactor of us all.

ORRIN GUERNSEY,
Secretary.

R. B. TREAT,
President.



Report of the Treasurer.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 24, 1867.

To the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind :

GENTLEMEN—The following is a correct statement of my receipts and disbursements, as your Treasurer, since my last annual report.

S. W. SMITH. *Treasurer, in account with*

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind.

DR.

1866.		
Oct. 20.	To balance in hand.....	\$3,863 68
Dec. 3.	To received of J. M. Alleott, for one quarter's board and tuition of child,	75 00
...do..5.	Received of State Treasurer.....	4,000 00
1867.		
April 12.	....do ¹.....do.....do.....	4,000 00
do. 19.	....do.....do.....do.....	1,000 00
June 28.	....do.....do.....do.....	4,000 00
Oct. 2.	....do.....do.....do.....	4,000 00
		\$20,938 68

CR.

1867.		
Oct. 24	By payment of sundry orders of the Board of Trustees. (No. 1352 and Nos. 1389 to 1608).....	\$19,804 44
	By cash on hand.....	1,134 24
		\$20,938 68

Respectfully submitted.

S. W. SMITH

Treasurer.

STATE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The committee on Benevolent Institutions, of the Senate and the committee on Charitable and Benevolent institutions, of the Assembly, acting as a joint committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the State Institute for the Blind, respectfully report that they visited the Institute at Janesville, and found it free from debt, with fifty pupils in attendance, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas H. Little, who is in all respects admirably qualified for the position he occupies, whose heart is in the work, and who devotes his entire time to promote its prosperity, assisted by a Matron and a corps of teachers unsurpassed anywhere for benevolence and attention to the wants and comfort of their pupils.

The annual report of the superintendent and the board of trustees, which has been printed and distributed to the several members of the Legislature, shows in detail the expenditures for the last current year; and your committee refer to that report with much pleasure, as showing a most economical and judicious expenditure of the public moneys entrusted to their management; without designing at all to disparage any other of the State institutions, we have no hesitation in saying, there is no institution in or out of the State that is conducted with a greater regard to the welfare of its pupils and the interest of the State.

The west wing of the institution (which has for several years been in such a condition, as really to endanger the lives of its occupants) has been taken down. Before the removal of this wing, the institution had only the capacity to accommodate about fifty pupils, and since its removal they have been obliged

to use wash rooms for recitation and study rooms, and quite a number of the male pupils have been compelled to occupy a part of the building erected for a work shop, for sleeping.

This is not as it should be, even with but fifty pupils, and when we reflect that there are in the State over one hundred youth entitled to an education in this institution, we unhesitatingly recommend the enlargement of the building, in the shortest possible time, upon the plan proposed by the Board of Trustees, plans and specifications of which were submitted to the committee.

With the proposed enlargement this institution will afford accommodation for more than double the number now provided for, and under its present efficient management will reflect great credit upon the people of the State.

The time is not far distant when it will be necessary to erect an addition upon the east end of the building, to correspond with the one it is now proposed to construct.

The plans and specifications submitted were prepared by a skillful architect, and are based upon the prices of labor and material at this time. The exact amount of the estimate is \$58,500.

Your committee recommend an appropriation of \$60,000 for building purposes, but as this enlargement will require two years in which to complete it, we recommend that \$30,000 may be drawn in the year 1868, and \$30,000 in the year 1869, and report a bill to carry out said recommendations.

Your committee recommend an appropriation of \$18,000 for current expenses, and report by bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. G. WEBB,
Chairman.

Secretary's Report.

JANESVILLE, October 24, 1867.

*To the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education
of the Blind.*

GENTLEMEN :—The following is a statement in detail of the orders drawn upon the Treasurer of the Board since the 18th of October, 1866.

Respectfully submitted,

ORRIN GUERNSEY,

Secretary.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1866.				
Oct. 20	1389	A. Palmer & Son.....	White lead.....	\$ 7 50
...do...	1390	Heath & Milligan.....	Lead and oil.....	218 43
...do...	1391	W. H. Noyes.....	Potatoes.....	18 00
Nov. 14	1392	Wilhelm & Co.....	Horse.....	227 50
...do...	1393	Lawrence & Atwood..	Coal.....	374 85
...do...	1394	G. A. Slocum.....	Apples.....	40 50
...do...	1395	Penna. Oil Co.....	Oil and chimneys....	34 38
...do...	1396	N. W. Manuf'g Co....	Work on heat'g appar's	74 07
...do...	1397	Jackman & Co.....	Flour and bran.....	79 63
...do...	1398	Hiram Noyes.....	Potatoes.....	11 40
...do...	1399	W. J. Doolittle.....	Hardware and tinwork	52 13
...do...	1400	S. A. Watson.....	Salary.....	62 50
...do...	1401	Helen A. Daggett....	Salary.....	62 50
.. do ..	1402	J. H. Temple.....	Salary.....	93 75
.. do ..	1403	Allen Moshier.....	Turnips.....	14 25
.. do ..	1404	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses....	139 62
.. do ..	1405	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll for Oct.....	82 24

Secretary's Report--Disbursements--Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.
1866.				
Nov. 14	1406	Thomas Madden.....	Labor	\$ 9 50
.. do ..	1407	Thomas Oakley.....	Oats and poultry.....	25 91
.. do ..	1408	J. B. Miner.....	Potatoes	45 90
.. do ..	1409	A. M. Thomson.....	Apples	12 50
.. do ..	1410	Joseph Horton.....	Salary	22 00
Dec. 5.	1411	J. F. Antisdel.....	Provisions	35 86
.. do ..	1412	M. Neis.....	Charcoal.....	44 00
.. do ..	1413	Maria H. Whiting....	Salary	93 75
.. do ..	1414	T. H. Little.....	Salary	312 50
.. do ..	1415	Rogers & Hutchinson	Paint'g & st'k for shop	160 83
.. do ..	1416	Rogers & Hutchinson	Paint'g & st'k for house	289 27
.. do ..	1417	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses.....	77 96
.. do ..	1418	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll.....	91 28
.. do ..	1419	W. W. Seaver.....	Hardware	21 60
.. do ..	1420	Britton & Harrison...	Repairing furniture..	19 75
.. do ..	1421	Lawrence & Atwood..	Coal.....	189 46
.. do ..	1422	J. Horton	Wages for November.	23 63
.. do ..	1423	T. H. Little.....	For traveling expenses	200 00
Feb 2 67	1424	R. B. Treat.....	Medical services.....	15 75
.. do ..	1425	J. Hodge.....	Flour.....	25 00
.. do ..	1426	Eldred & Wheeler....	Groceries	209 60
.. do ..	1427	C. B. Colwell.....	Paints, &c.....	27 50
.. do ..	1428	W. J. Park & Co.....	Printing	60 00
.. do ..	1429	Jackman, Ross & Co..	Flour.....	65 75
.. do ..	1430	Britton & Harrison...	Repairing furniture..	11 50
.. do ..	1431	Carle Brothers.....	Provisions.....	84 55
.. do ..	1432	Smith & Bostwick....	Dry Goods.....	61 38
.. do ..	1433	F. Z. Sherwood.....	Medicines.....	10 40
.. do ..	1434	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses. . .	107 10
.. do ..	1435	Dearborn & Co.....	Books and stationery.	33 17
.. do ..	1436	Thomas Madden.....	Oats.....	66 10
.. do ..	1437	W. G. Wheelock.....	Tableware	39 22
.. do ..	1438	S. A. Watson.....	Salary	62 50
.. do ..	1439	H. A. Daggett.....	..do.....	62 50
.. do ..	1440	J. H. Temple.....	..do.....	93 75
.. do ..	1441	J. Horton.....	..do.....	50 00
.. do ..	1442	W. D. Hastings.....	Bran.....	21 00
.. do ..	1443	J. McAlpin.....	Soft soap.....	9 00
.. do ..	1444	Seaton & Co.....	Work on vehicles....	57 40
.. do ..	1445	A. Wilson.....	Blacksmithing	22 20
.. do ..	1446	W. W. Lefavor.....	Pamphlet cases.....	13 50
.. do ..	1447	T. Jackson.....	Provisions	41 41
.. do ..	1448	Kothman & Winkley.	Harness repairs.....	12 45
.. do ..	1449	J. Horton.....	Provisions.....	17 74
.. do ..	1450	G. R. Curtis.....	Drugs, glass, &c.....	44 78
.. do ..	1451	W. J. Doolittle.....	Hardware, &c.....	28 21
.. do ..	1452	J. Sutherland.....	Stationery and books.	7 30
.. do ..	1453	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll, Dec. & Jan..	195 69
.. do ..	1454	McKey & Bro.....	Dry goods.....	71 53

Secretary's Report--Disbursements--Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.
1867.				
Feb. 2.	1455	Conrad & Vankirk...	Groceries	\$290 31
.. do ..	1456	J. A. & H. Griswold..	Coffee	65 00
.. do ..	1457	W. M. Steele.....	Candles.....	6 52
.. do ..	1458	Geo. Seaciff.....	Meat	252 11
Feb. 7.	1459	Nettleton & Jacks...	On shop contract...	800 00
March 6	1460	W. H. Tripp.....	Hay	42 90
.. do ..	1461	T. Madden.....	Drawing water and ice	185 40
.. do ..	1462	W. A. Eager.....	Blacksmithing	11 45
.. do ..	1463	John Griffith.....	Hardware.....	4 40
.. do ..	1464	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll.....	94 57
.. do ..	1465	T. H. Little.....	Salary	312 50
.. do ..	1466	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses....	92 86
.. do ..	1467	D. D. Wilson.....	Music and repairs....	10 40
.. do ..	1468	G. & C Sherwood....	Apparatus.....	25 00
.. do ..	1469	Charles Osgood.....	Beef.....	12 78
.. do ..	1470	Mrs. M. H. Whiting..	Salary	93 75
.. do ..	1471	Fifield & Brothers....	Lumber.....	55 61
.. do ..	1472	Knowles and Cheney..	Bureau.....	12 00
.. do ..	1473	Va. Inst., D. D. and B.	Books in raised letters	124 00
.. do ..	1474	James and Ratheram..	Mason work.....	40 75
.. do ..	1475	Joseph Horton.....	Services in shop.....	25 00
April 3	1476	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses....	77 49
.. do ..	1477	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll for March...	114 94
.. do ..	1478	J. Horton.....	Services in shop.....	30 00
.. do ..	1479	Penn. Inst. for Blind.	Books in raised letters	52 15
.. do ..	1480	T. Madden.....	Drawing water.....	45 12
.. do ..	1481	J. L. Kimball.....	Butter	16 29
.. do ..	1482	G. A. Slocum.....	Harness.....	50 00
.. do ..	1483	Dutcher, Ball and Co.	Groceries	53 78
.. do ..	1484	Britton and Harrison.	Furniture	22 00
.. do ..	1485	H. Wettstein.....	Clock, &c.....	7 25
.. do ..	1486	N. B. Kneass, jr....	Books in raised letters	19 00
.. do ..	1487	Va. Inst., D. & D. & B.	.....do.....do.....	22 50
.. do ..	1488	Dimock and Lawrence	Insurance	225 00
.. do ..	1489	Putnam Ins. Co.....	.....do	50 00
Apr. 26	1490	Nettleton and Jacks.	Building work shop..	312 00
.. do 29	1491	Dr. Treat for Thornton	Land	600 00
May 9	1492	Nettleton and Jacks.	Building work shop..	369 00
.. do 15	1493	Orrin Guernsey.....	Veal	5 15
.. do ..	1494	Lawrence and Atwood	Coal.....	10 64
.. do ..	1495	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses....	81 94
.. do ..	1496	T. H. Little.....	Travelling expenses..	29 64
.. do ..	1497	Carter and Pember...	Livery	26 00
.. do ..	1498	W. H. Ebbets.....	Legal services.....	5 00
.. do ..	1499	J. Horton.....	Salary	30 00
.. do ..	1500	Miss S. A. Watson...	.....do.....	62 50
.. do ..	1501	Miss H. A. Daggett...	.....do.....	62 50
.. do ..	1502	Jesse H. Temple.....	.....do.....	93 75
.. do ..	1503	Mrs. T. H. Little.....	.....do.....	36 00

Secretary's Report--Disbursements--Continued.

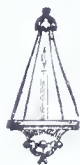
DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.
1867.				
May 15	1504	R. A. Campbell.....	Atlas.....	\$ 6 66
...do...	1505	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll for April...	112 62
...do...	1506	Jackman, Ross & Co	Flour.....	230 00
...do...	1507	Joseph Horton.....	Soap.....	35 15
...do...	1508	A. Van Syckel & Co	Dried Beef.....	28 50
...do...	1509	Henry Holmes.....	Sugar.....	18 00
June. 7	1510	J. F. Antisdel.....	Provisions.....	93 21
...do...	1511	St. Louis type found.	Press.....	70 00
...do...	1512	Mrs. Whiting.....	Salary.....	93 75
...do...	1513	J. Horton.....	...do.....	30 00
...do...	1514	T. H. Little.....	...do.....	312 50
...do...	1515	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll for May...	117 94
...do...	1516	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses...	54 29
...do...	1517	Wood & Gormley...	Pump, &c.....	12 50
...do...	1518	J. W. D. Kelley.....	Wire rope.....	10 00
...do...	1519	G. E. Miltimore.....	Hauling rubble.....	30 00
...do...	1520	D. D. Wilson.....	Piano, &c.....	437 70
...do...	1521	Fifield & Bros.....	Lumber.....	31 41
...do...	1522	Fifield & Bros.....	Fencing for pasture	101 07
...do...	1523	J. Sutherland.....	Stationery.....	22 05
...do...	1524	W. J. Doolittle.....	Hardware.....	41 51
...do...	1525	Kothman & Winkley	Harness and repairs	30 45
...do...	1526	Conrad & Vankirk...	Groceries.....	184 72
...do...	1527	Horticultural Soc...	Elms.....	30 00
...do...	1528	Horticultural Soc...	Shade trees.....	15 00
July 6	1529	Nettleton & Jacks...	Carpenter work.....	333 82
...do...	1530	Nettle'n J. & Hold'g	Carpenter work.....	80 99
...do...	1531	T. H. Little.....	Work in pasture.....	252 69
...do...	1532	Eldred & Wheeler...	Groceries.....	125 20
...do...	1533	J. H. Temple.....	Salary.....	93 75
...do...	1534	J. Horton.....	...do.....	30 00
...do...	1535	Miss H. A. Daggett	...do.....	62 50
...do...	1536	Miss S. A. Watson	...do.....	62 50
...do...	1537	S. F. C. Little.....	...do.....	62 50
...do...	1538	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses...	95 11
...do...	1539	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll for June...	115 62
...do...	1540	Carter & Pember...	Livery.....	20 00
...do...	1541	F. M. Cummings...	Repairing boiler.....	28 00
...do...	1542	W. G. Wheelock.....	Crockery.....	20 93
...do...	1543	D. D. Wilson.....	Music, &c.....	12 46
.. do...	1544	Hodge & Buckholz...	Carriage and repairs	277 25
...do...	1545	Dearborn & Co.....	Stationery and books	15 30
...do...	1546	D. Davies, jr.....	Groceries.....	43 21
Aug. 8	1547	H. Noyes.....	Hay.....	58 22
...do...	1548	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll.....	105 54
...do...	1549	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses...	45 97

Secretary's Report--Disbursements--Continued.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.
1867.				
Aug. 8	1550	J. Horton.....	Work and provisions	18 95
.. do ..	1551	Conrad & Vankirk...	Groceries	137 43
.. do ..	1552	Hodge & Buckholz...	Repairs on vehicles..	24 00
.. do ..	1553	Britton & Harrison...	Furniture	13 00
.. do ..	1554	Jackman, Ross & Co..	Flour and meal.....	143 50
.. do ..	1555	W. G. Wheelock....	Crockery.....	15 90
.. do ..	1556	Mrs. M. H. Whiting..	Salary	93 75
Aug. 31	1557	James and Ratheram..	Taking down wing....	300 00
Sept. 16	1558	T. H. Little.....	Salary	312 50
.. do ..	1559	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll.....	113 88
.. do ..	1560	E. L. Wright	Sewing machine....	59 50
.. do ..	1561	J. A. & H. F. Griswold	Coffee	81 00
.. do ..	1562	T. Mendelson.....	Beads	12 69
.. do ..	1563	Page and Sprague....	Glass	5 53
.. do ..	1564	Stearns and Co.....	Fire brick.....	8 00
.. do ..	1565	T. Madden.....	Labor	28 50
.. do ..	1566	Hatherell & Brown...	Broom brush.....	310 66
.. do ..	1567	St. Louis Type Foundry	Apparatus for writing	40 75
.. do ..	1568	Kimball and Hartley..	Butter, &c.....	7 60
.. do ..	1569	Eldred and Wheeler..	Groceries	114 84
.. do ..	1570	G. R. Curtis.....	Glass, drugs &c.....	16 00
.. do ..	1571	Rock River Iron Works	Castings and work...	34 40
.. do ..	1572	Joseph Horton.....	Salary	30 00
.. do ..	1573	Laffin, Butler & Co..	Paper	10 80
.. do ..	1574	C. B. Colwell.....	Paints and oil.....	49 55
.. do ..	1575	Day, Allen and Co....	Groceries	328 01
.. do ..	1576	James and Ratheram..	Mason work.....	60 40
.. do ..	1577	James and Ratheram..	Bal. taking down wing	50 00
.. do ..	1578	Waterbury Brass Co..	Brass wire	11 17
.. do ..	1579	Lawrence and Atwood	Coal and a stove....	113 96
.. do ..	1580	McKey Bro.....	Dry Goods.....	275 42
.. do ..	1581	R. B. Treat.....	Medical services....	12 25
.. do ..	1582	R. A. Campbell.....	Maps	9 60
Oct. 9	1583	Lawrence and Atwood	Coal	876 74
.. do ..	1584	Smith & Jackman....	Flour, &c.....	114 26
.. do ..	1585	D. Davies, jr.....	Groceries	11 26
.. do ..	1586	E. S. Barrows.....	Hardware	15 74
.. do ..	1587	Smith and Bostwick..	Dry Goods.....	65 70
.. do ..	1588	J. F. Antidel.....	Provisions	42 75
.. do ..	1589	Geo. Scarcliff.....	Meat	652 95
.. do ..	1590	George Sykes.....	Potatoes.....	45 80
.. do ..	1591	H. N. Hempsted....	Repairing pianos, &c.	80 00
.. do ..	1592	Gazette Office.....	Printing	21 20
.. do ..	1593	Whitnall & Harrison..	Painting	8 80
.. do ..	1594	T. H. Little.....	Pay roll.....	104 48
.. do ..	1595	T. H. Little.....	Current expenses....	55 39
.. do ..	1596	Thomas Madden.....	Oats and work.....	80 62
.. do ..	1597	Joseph Horton.....	Salary	30 00
.. do ..	1598	Anna Howard.....	Making Apparatus...	83 70

Secretary's Report--Disbursements--Concluded.

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.
1867.				
Oct. 9	1599	F. Z. Sherwood.....	Drugs, &c.....	38 61
.. do ..	1600	A. Wilson.....	Blacksmithing	18 00
.. do ..	1601	Carle Brothers	Provisions	122 50
.. do ..	1602	Rogers & Hutchinson.	Painting	26 08
.. do ..	1603	Britton & Harrison...	Bedding and furniture	113 40
.. do ..	1604	W. J. Doolittle.....	Hardware and stove..	137 12
.. do ..	1605	Dearborn & Co.....	Books and stationery.	19 01
.. do ..	1606	Am. Bible Society...	Books in raised letters	26 31
.. do ..	1607	B. Westernman & Co..	Relief globe and maps	44 47
.. do ..	1608	M. Neis.....	Charcoal	47 04
				\$19,781 94



Superintendent's Report.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :

The year for which I have now to present a report to you has been a peculiar one in the history of the Institution. From October to March, we worked on the charity-school plan with about twenty pupils, whose standing was such as to admit of instruction only in the primary branches of knowledge. From the first of March to the last of June, the state having once more adopted the free-school system, we had a school of forty-five pupils including many who had made greater attainments. Since the fall term commenced forty-eight pupils have been in school. The whole number of persons instructed in the course of the year is fifty-four, of whom nine are new pupils. Three finished their course here at the close of the term in June. A few pupils have not returned yet, who may be expected to do so at any time, and applications have been received for the reception of some others. The effect of the law of 1866, placing restrictions upon the reception of pupils here, has been to check the growth of the school; but it seems probable that this will be only temporary.

A few changes have occurred in the corps of officers. Mrs. Whiting, who had been matron of the Institution for five years, resigned her position in August, on account of poor

health. She had been diligent and skillful in the performance of her duties and well deserved the good opinion with which all concerned regarded her services. Her place has been taken by Miss I. H. Phelps, of Ripon, a lady who is believed to be well qualified to perform its duties. Only two teachers were required in the literary department until spring. At that time the increased number of pupils of a higher grade making it necessary to form new classes, Mrs. Little temporarily accepted the charge of a part of the work. This term the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Miss C. L. Baldwin, a lady who has had several years of successful experience in teaching seeing scholars. The other officers of the Institution remain unchanged.

The school has been conducted on the same principles as in previous years. It has three departments—the literary, the industrial and the musical. The aim is to give each pupil a thorough knowledge of the rudiments of a good English education. Those who prove to be capable of further progress take up also the branches of English studies usually attended to in good academies and high schools. Rigid examinations are made from time to time and the standing of each pupil is regulated by these without any reference to age or to the time which he may have spent in school. During the fall of 1866, and the following winter, classes were taught in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography and Writing. In each of these studies, except the last, there was more than one class. From March to June, there were in Reading two classes, in Spelling two, in Arithmetic three, in Geography three, and in Grammar, Writing, Natural Philosophy, Geometry and Astronomy one each. This term we have classes in Reading, Spelling and Geography, two in each; in Arithmetic four, and in Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Geometry and Zoology one each. The writing class is this year using the Braille system. By means of peculiar apparatus, and an alphabet composed of points instead of lines, those who employ this system are able

to commit their thoughts to paper with much greater rapidity and less liability to mistakes than with the card and pencil, and afterwards to read by the touch what has been written. Observation of what has elsewhere been effected by the adoption of this system, encourages the hope that it will prove to be an improvement upon our former method. Our own experience with it is too short to justify any decided statement of its merits. It will probably be necessary to continue to teach also writing with the card and pencils as heretofore. Six lessons per week are given in each study.

In the industrial department the boys of suitable age and strength, are taught broom making. They have entered into it with considerable zeal and energy, and made better progress than in some previous years. The younger boys and girls work some every day at bead work. This may not be very valuable to them as an occupation from the pursuit of which they will derive much perceptible benefit in after life; but it cultivates the sense of touch, gives facility and nimbleness to the use of the fingers and furnishes very valuable training for learning other manual arts. The older girls sew and knit and do various kinds of fancy work. The benefit they derive from these occupations is incalculable. Once skilled in them, they can never lack something to do; and they are thus saved from idleness in future. One of the most powerful causes of dissatisfaction and misery is thus destroyed. They also acquire confidence in their own power to be useful and thus bring into action a very efficient cause of happiness.

It is usual to present in these reports a statement of the receipts and expenditures in this department. Such a statement is given below. In the broom shop the interest which the boys have felt in the business has caused them to use a larger amount of stock than usual, in proportion to the time and the number employed. High prices have prevailed during the year for stock, while unfortunately the manufactured article has been disproportionately low; consequently the shop has been a greater source of expense to the Institution

than usual. I have been unwilling to press the brooms to a sale in the present condition of the market, and therefore over two hundred dozen remain still unsold. These must be disposed of soon. In finishing the shop and rearranging things there, some labor has been put upon repairs and changes of broom machines, the cost of which cannot be definitely stated, and therefore no mention of tools is made in the statement which follows:

BROOM SHOP,	DR.	
To Brooms on hand Sept. 30, 1866.....	144 00	
To materials.....do.....do.....	84 75	
To bills receivable.....do.....	9 75	
To materials bought since.....	905 07	
	<hr/>	1,143 55
BROOM SHOP,	CR.	
By materials on hand Sept. 30, 1867.....	390 54	
By brooms.....do.....do.....	490 00	
By bills receivable.....	10 50	
By brooms used during the year.....	10 00	
By sales during the year.....	77 29	
	<hr/>	978 33
Balance.....		<hr/> <hr/> 165 22

The account of the girls' work department is as follows:

GIRLS' WORK.	DR.	
To manufactured articles on hand Sept. 30, 1866...	\$147 43	
To material.....do.....	121 84	
To materials purchased since.....	50 75	
	<hr/>	\$ 320 02
GIRLS' WORK.	CR.	
By manufactured articles Sept. 30, 1867.....	\$168 35	
By materials.....do.....	76 29	
By articles made for house.....	5 20	
By sales.....	131 66	
	<hr/>	381 50
Balance.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$61 48

No account has been kept of the amount of sewing done by the sewing class. Something has, however, been saved to the Institution by the large amount of plain sewing that they have done, which must otherwise have been paid for.

In the musical department, as in former years, instruction

has been given to all (except a very few cases where there were good reasons for varying from our custom) in vocal music. In the early part of the year there was material for only one choir. When a larger number of pupils had assembled, two were formed. They practice five hours a week. Individual training is also carefully given to many pupils.

Thirty-one pupils have taken lessons on the piano ; thirteen on the melodeon ; thirteen on the violin, and a few on the guitar.

The health of the school has been in general good, considering that it is composed of persons suffering a deprivation that takes away much of the pleasure of that exercise in the open air which is necessary to perfect health. Only one case of severe illness is now recollected.

A daily drill for half an hour in light gymnastics has recently been commenced by all the girls and a majority of the boys. It is hoped that this exercise will result in a general increase of physical vigor, and in a more easy and graceful carriage of the entire person.

In June last, I made a special report to you upon the condition of the west wing of the house. I had carefully watched it for several years, and was convinced that the effects of last winter upon it had been such as to render it actually perilous to occupy it for another year. The inspectors then appointed by you to examine it, decided that my opinion was undoubtedly correct. In accordance with their report to you, the wing has been taken down to the level of the water-table. A small portion of the wall at the end of the hall, and the stairs to the second story were also left, and a cheap roof thrown over the latter, so that access to that story could be had at that end of the house. The boys of the school are now mostly lodged in the shop building. We are put to continual inconvenience in carrying on the operations of school in the space that is left us ; and the good order of the school is endangered by placing so large a portion of it in a detached building. Still I am convinced that no other action would have been justifiable under the circumstances.

It will, of course, be necessary to ask the next legislature for an appropriation for re-building this part of the house ; and I most earnestly recommend, that you so represent the matter to that body as to procure the funds for an extension of the building by the erection of the long contemplated transverse wing. For the erection of such an addition, there will before long, be an imperative necessity ; for undertaking it at once there are weighty, and it seems to me, convincing reasons. Two years ago, I had occasion to speak in my report to you, of the defectiveness of the statistics of blindness. I presented then certain data going to show, that the number of blind persons in Wisconsin, could not be less than five hundred, of whom one-fifth were in need of the privileges of the Institution. I have since seen no reason to alter the opinion then expressed. Every year their number increases, and, (except as unwise legislation has temporarily interfered) every year the demand upon the Institution has increased. In the natural course of things, but a very few years can elapse before there will be one hundred pupils here at a time. Since then, we are so soon to require space for that number, it would seem to be clearly the best policy to provide it while we are building. This will save money, and enable us to obtain a much more convenient arrangement of the rooms. Another quite important consideration arises from the fact, that the structures to be erected lie immediately between the rest of the house and the shop, to and from which the boys are of necessity, continually passing. They will find a great deal of difficulty in doing this while the work is in progress, and it will be hard to avoid their sometimes incurring actual danger. If the work which would otherwise spread over two periods of a year or two, can be condensed into one, the boys will be saved a great deal of trouble and the officers of the Institution from much anxiety.

It may not be inappropriate to mention here, some of the things that it is necessary to provide for, in preparing to accommodate one hundred blind pupils. It is plain that their condition and the peculiar methods of their instruction, require special adaptation in the building they are to occupy.

The scholars learn almost altogether from the lips of the teacher instead of from books ; therefore several classes cannot as in common schools, be engaged in study at once in the same room. This makes five or six school rooms necessary. Some of these should be tolerably spacious. It must not be forgotten that we must provide space in our school rooms, not only for pupils, teachers, and apparatus, but also for numerous visitors. In fine weather every day brings a number, some singly and some in parties of a dozen or more. They wish to see how the blind are taught and how much they can learn. Not only may the public fairly claim the right to see the operations of the Institution, but it is for its advantage that they should do so. They are, therefore, always welcome ; but it cannot be denied that, when the room is small, and the class large, they are sometimes in the way. The only way to prevent this is to make the rooms of ample size. Great quantities of costly and bulky apparatus are required. Places must be provided where this will be kept safe from accident and yet be so perfectly accessible as to insure it being brought immediately into use when the occasion arises. These should not be mere closets, but have space enough to allow the teacher, in many cases, to take the class to the apparatus instead of moving it. The great amount of attention given to music makes it necessary to devote ten or twelve small rooms exclusively to this purpose. Then there should be three or four comfortable, home-like sitting rooms, besides the school-rooms which will partially answer for the same object. None of these apartments, except perhaps the music rooms, should be very far from the ground ; because it is unwise to bring in the natural objection to going up and down long flights of stairs, to strengthen the natural inclination of blind persons to stay in the house instead of moving freely about in the open air.

The other arrangements necessary for the accommodation of so large a family, are not peculiar to the condition of the blind, and therefore need not be referred to here.

The building hitherto occupied is really fitted, (and I have been told was designed) only for a part of a larger structure,

which would furnish room for some things which this has never been able to furnish even to a small school. The central part has space for only four rooms, neither of which is large. Each wing is barely large enough for two more. Only two rooms can be fitted up as school rooms, although we are even now obliged to find places for four and occasionally five classes to work at the same time. Apparatus and map rooms are totally wanting. There are plenty of comfortable dormitories; and a considerably larger number of persons could be boarded and lodged in the house than can be taught in it. Still in erecting it, as it did, at a time when the number of pupils was very small, and the prospect of a speedy increase not so strong as now, the state did a thing of which every citizen of Wisconsin had a right to feel proud. It cannot be doubted that when the necessities of the case are understood, the next Legislature will act with the same wise liberality towards the blind as did their predecessors fifteen or sixteen years ago.

During the last winter and spring I was occupied somewhat more than two months in performing the duty assigned to me by your resolution instructing me "to visit kindred institutions in other parts of the country for the sake of observing their operations and gathering information calculated to promote the efficiency of this Institution." I visited the Institutions for the Blind in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois, and in addition to these, many Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Feeble minded, and the Insane, in different states. I have great pleasure in acknowledging here the cordial reception everywhere given me by their officers, and their great kindness in facilitating my observations and communicating the results of their experience. Everywhere in this trip I endeavored to make myself as thoroughly acquainted as possible with the actual workings of the Institutions visited, especially where any peculiarity was observed. Information was sought from their officers in regard to the general principles upon which they are conducted; and views were exchanged upon a multitude of

special topics, both practical and theoretical, connected with the education and improvement of their inmates. To embody the results of all these observations and conversations in a report to you, would be impracticable. It shall be my effort to make them manifest in the increased power of the Institution to confer benefits upon the blind children of our state.

Thanks are due to the publishers of the following papers, which have been sent to the Institution in the course of the year, without charge. They will confer a valued favor by continuing the practice :

Weekly Sentinel.....	Milwaukee
Semi-Weekly Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Weekly State Journal.....	Madison
The Crescent.....	Appleton
The Advocate.....	Green Bay
Prison City Leader.....	Waupun
The Democrat.....	Janesville
The New Covenant.....	Chicago
The Northwestern Christian Advocate.....	Chicago

In conclusion, gentleman, it is fitting that I should record my grateful appreciation of your disinterested concern for the welfare of the Institution, and of the kindness you have shown towards myself. More especially is it fitting, that mention be made with deepest thankfulness of the continued blessing of that Being, without whose favor all our labors had been fruitless. And may He who has graciously disposed the people to devise liberal things toward the Blind, bestow on us, upon whom the work devolves, wisdom and skill to carry their benevolent purposes to successful accomplishment.

THOMAS H. LITTLE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
Janesville, Oct. 1, 1867.

Catalogue of Pupils.

Eliza Keat,	<i>Jefferson county.</i>
Emma J. Kendall,	<i>Fond du Lac county.</i>
Lodema Clark,	<i>Marquette county.</i>
Marcelia P. Raleigh,	<i>Walworth county.</i>
Harriet E. Bradford,	<i>Dane county.</i>
Paul B. Klausch,	<i>Jefferson county.</i>
Maria Scott,	<i>Rock county.</i>
William Albreeht,	<i>Racine county.</i>
Mary O. Donahue,	<i>Crawford county.</i>
Caroline Anderson,	<i>Rock county.</i>
Mary Greany,	<i>Grant county.</i>
Frederika H. Rubin,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Louisa S. Klatte,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
Louis E. Klatte,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
John Cowley,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Frank Kings,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
George Schorb,	<i>Racine county.</i>
Lucy A. Little,	<i>Rock county.</i>
Adeline Utley,	<i>Fond du Lac county.</i>
Charles Evans,	<i>Walworth county.</i>
Sidelia Kelley,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Jacob E. Lewison,	<i>Dane county.</i>
Francis M. Butman,	<i>Sauk county.</i>

Sarah M. Felt,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Matilda L. Allcott,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
George W. Irish,	<i>Rock county.</i>
S. F. A. Weston,	<i>La Crosse county.</i>
John Allen,	<i>Iowa county.</i>
Charles Hartle,	<i>Portage county.</i>
Charles M. Frasier,	<i>Waukesha county.</i>
Edward B. Speer,	<i>Dane county.</i>
N. Gertrude Vanslyke,	<i>Trempealeau county.</i>
Philip Wentzel,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
Mary A. Moran,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
Wilhelmina Mesenberg,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Hugh Durland,	<i>Green Lake county.</i>
Conrad Troller,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
Julia Gorham,	<i>Brown county.</i>
Knut H. Knutson,	<i>Dane county.</i>
Nathaniel W. Farnsworth,	<i>Sauk county.</i>
Arvilla C. Bush,	<i>Green Lake county.</i>
Mary McDonald,	<i>Dane county.</i>
Honora Welch,	<i>Rock county.</i>
Barbara P. Fontaine,	<i>Brown county.</i>
Hege Knutson,	<i>Dane county.</i>
Flora E. Cary,	<i>Trempealeau county.</i>
John Burgess,	<i>Racine county.</i>
Covert N. Vankirk,	<i>Rock county.</i>
James Brennan,	<i>Grant county.</i>
Anna Werner,	<i>Milwaukee county.</i>
Catherine Dillon,	<i>Green Lake county.</i>
Maria Hrobsky,	<i>Dodge county.</i>
George W. Dixon,	<i>Grant county.</i>
John H. Cummings,	<i>Rock county.</i>

Admission of Pupils.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institution, must address the superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz. :

- 1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made ?
- 2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the state of Wisconsin ?
- 3d. What is the name and age of the person for whom application is made ?
- 4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause ?
- 5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture ?
- 6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity, and all infectious diseases ?
- 7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character ?

Upon the receipt of such application by the superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the Institution until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institution ; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All the clothing must be sent in good condition not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home, after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

A small sum should be deposited with the superintendent for occasional expenses.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session ; and it is expected of all others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institution within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt reception.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institution, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age ; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institution allow of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institution at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period ; for as they grow older their neg-

lected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult until they become wholly incapable for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness with which a blind child is frequently regarded by its friends, rendering them unwilling to intrust him at the proper age, to the care of strangers, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed, every year's experience serves to indicate more clearly, the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

The term of instruction is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case by the requirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institution commences on the first Monday of September in each year, and closes on the last Wednesday of June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

Parents of blind children are cordially invited to visit the Institution, that they may decide from their own observation whether it is best to send them here.

All persons are requested to send the names and addresses of blind children of their acquaintance to the superintendent.

